

THE CHINA MAIL.

No. 5849—August 22, 1881.

For Sale.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE,
Ex French Mail Steamer
"Amazon."

Finest French BUTTER in Kilo Bottles.
NOLLY PRATT'S VERMOUTH.

Regulation LIFE BELTS.

LIFE BOOYS.

FILTERS, assorted sizes.
BATH BRICKS, SHOE BLACKING.
HUBER'S PAINTS AND OILS.

Ex S. S. "Ulysses."

Fine New Season's CUMSHAW TEA, in
5 and 10 catty Boxes.

BREAKFAST CONGOU @ 25 cents per lb.

Ex "Highlander."

AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
200 kegs Fine American FURNISHING
NAILS, Nos. 3 to 12.

25 " American SPIKES, 4 inches to
7 inches.

50 barrels Prime American MEAT PORK.

60 " Philadelphia Extra BEEF.

200 " Finest Strained ROSIN.

300 " City PITCH.

150 cases SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE.

100 barrels Dried APPLES.

500 cases FLORIDA WATER.

50 barrels American COAL TAR.

15 " LAMP BLACK.

500 cases American CLOCKS.

COTTON DUCK, Casing BEEF, MUTTON,

TON, OYSTERS, LOBSTERS, CORN,

Tomatoes, Corned BEEF, Condensed MILK, Tomato CATSUP, HANDSPIKES,

OAKUM, ASH OARS; MAPLE, ASH,

and White Pine PLANKS.

Ex "Abbie Carter."

Florence COOKING STOVES,

STEAMERS and BRAILERS.

CORN BROOMS.

India Rubber KNEE BOOTS.

AGATE WARMS in every variety of Kitchen Utensils.

Charter Oak COOKING STOVES.

Spartan COOKING STOVES.

BOURBON WHISKY.

Ex Steamers via Suez Canal.

Douglas' OFFICE CHAIRS.

Meats GARDNER & Co.'s PERFORATED VENEER.

HIGH REVOLVING OFFICE CHAIRS.

HIGH-BACK OFFICE CHAIRS.

ROCKING FOLDING CHAIRS.

DINING-ROOM CHAIRS.

LADIES' ROCKING CHAIRS.

The above we highly recommend, for office and domestic use, being admirably adapted to this climate.

Ex "Gleniffer."

GROSSE & BLACKWELL'S AND OTHER HOUSEHOLD STORES

TEYSONNAUD'S DESSERT FRUITS.

SAVOURY PATE.

GAME PATE.

PORK PATE.

OX PALATES.

HUNG (Hambo) BEEF.

HUNTLIFF & PALMER'S BISCUITS.

FRUIT'S for Ices.

SHERBET.

COCA-TINA.

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA.

EPP'S COCOA.

ROBINSON'S GROATS.

GELATINE.

Russia OX-TONGUES.

French PLUMS.

PATE DE FOIE GRAS.

SARDINES.

Ham TONGUE and Chicken SAUSAGE.

Breakfast BACON.

ASPARAGUS.

MACARONI.

VERMICELLI.

SAUSAGES.

MEATS.

SOUPS, &c., &c.

COPYING PRESSES.

EX AMERICAN MAIL.

Eastern and California CHEESE.

Boneless CODFISH.

Prime HAMS and BACON.

Russia CAVIARE.

Eagle Brand Condensed MILK.

PEACH and APRILLE BUTTER.

PICKLED OXTONGUES.

Family PIG-POKE in legs and pieces.

Paragon MACKEREL in 5 lb cans.

Beau Ideal SALMON in 5 lb cans.

Cutting's Desert FRUITS in 34 lb cans.

Assorted Canned VEGETABLES.

Potted SAUSAGE and Sausage

MEAT.

Stuffed PEPPERS.

Assorted PICKLES.

MINCEMEAT.

COMB HONEY in Original Frames.

Richardson & Robbin's Celebrated Potted MEATS.

Richardson & Robbin's Curried OYSTERS.

" " Lunch TONGUE.

Assorted American SYRUPS, for Summer Drinks.

McCart's Sugar LEMONADE.

Clam CHOWDER.

Codfish BALLS.

Green TURTLE in 2½ lb cans.

CALIFORNIA RACKER COMPANY'S BISCUITS in 5 lb tins, loose.

Alphabetical BISCUITS.

Fancy Sweet Mixed BISCUITS.

Ginger CAKES.

Soda BISCUITS.

Oyster BISCUITS.

Cracked WHEAT.

OATMEAL.

HOMINY.

ORNGEAL.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

RYE MEAL.

SPECIALLY SELECTED CIGARS.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER AND AERATED WATERS.

SHIPCHANDLERY of every Description.

RIGGING and SAIL-MAKING promptly executed.

Hongkong, August 11, 1881.

Mails.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAISE.

STEAM FOR

SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,

POINT DE GALLE, COLOMBO,

ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND

MARSEILLE;

ALSO,

BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND

PORT LOUIS.

Insurances.

NOTICE.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

THE Overland China Mail.

(The oldest Oriental Paper in China.)

Intimations.

NEWS FOR HOME.

PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE

IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely

printed matter.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 21, *Chanel Queen*, British barque, 609, Le Lachur, Keelung Aug. 11, Coal.

EDWARD SCHILLER & Co.

Aug. 21, *Nanoo*, British steamer, SG2,

Westbys, Foochow Aug. 17, Amoy 18, and

Swatow 20, General—DOUGLAS LATTAH & Co.

Aug. 21, *Gloucester*, British steamer, 1900,

Galland, London July 14, via Singapore

Aug. 17, General—JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.

Aug. 22, *Charter*, French barque, 267,

Olinne, Newchwang July 16, Beira,

Carlowitz & Co.

MEMOS FOR TO-MORROW.

Shipping.

Daylight.—Castello leaves for Shanghai.

Notice of Official Cargo per *Gloucester*

to be sent in before Noon.

4 p.m.—*Emeralda* leaves for Manila.

Meeting.

2.30 p.m.—Meeting of Legislative Council.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

Established A.D. 1841.

香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON & Co.,

FAMILY & DISPENSARY CHEMISTS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,

IMPORTERS

OF DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, NURSERY REQUISITES, TOILET REQUIREMENTS, ENGLISH, AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT MEDICINES.

MANUFACTURERS

OF Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water, Gingebread, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla Water, and other Acetated Waters.

The Manufactury is under direct and continuous European Supervision.

Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

PASSAGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Menzech*, from Yokohama : for Hongkong, Mr. P. Brown, Mr. Osgood and child, and Mrs. Mazagan ; for Marseilles, Messrs C. P. Martin, and E. Bernard.

Per *Prinz Wilhelm*, from Hamburg via Odessa, Messrs Becker, Brenten, Dobrowsky, & Rausch, and Plunson.

All religions have a joint mission which is their especial honour—to make men better." The priest could not acknowledge there was anything in common between Catholicity and Mahomedanism. He only smiled, and Mustapha Bey added: "We may meet again in a better world."

—Bombay correspondent of an Indian temporary says—

I see a circular going about on the subject of Liver Stable Company here. It is issued by the proprietor of our hansom cab, and he states therein that the working of these has more than realized his expectations. It is very good of him under the circumstances to give the outside public the opportunity of sharing the profit of the larger undertaking. Such a company as is proposed would, in putting a number of decent "victorias" and "shigrons" on the stands under decent management, do us the greatest service; and I trust it may be got up and prosper; but I know that, for some years now many of the Parsees and other stable-keepers have had a hard time of it, and I doubt whether their combined profits would have paid for much "European supervision." The fact is that the Bombay sea is very short, and during the rest of the year it is doubtful whether horses in these stables earn their grub; while, in addition to this, heavy losses are incurred by the carelessness of the drivers. However, money seems so plentiful that anything with a fair chance of success is likely to be taken up. Both the Corom and the Anglo-India Spinning and Weaving Companies and the Bombay Ice Company have taken the present opportunity to increase their rates.

Should the report that the Spanish Government is about to discontinue the tobacco monopoly in the Philippine Islands prove true, one of the closest and most strictly enforced monopolies that ever existed will be put an end to. The production of the Manila tobacco was far from about with protective regulations even from before the moment that the tobacco seed was put into the ground almost until that at which it was placed between the lips of the smoker. Some land in the Island of Luzon being better suited to the cultivation of the plant than others, all owners and occupiers of property in certain districts had to see that a proportion of their land under cultivation—the amount being regulated by the Government—was devoted to growing tobacco. The kind of seed sown and the mode of rearing the plants were closely supervised by the authorities. The product of the harvest could be purchased only by the Government; and no one else could manufacture it into cigars or cheroots. No unmanufactured tobacco could be sold even for exportation, unless it were to be carried beyond the Cape of Good Hope—regulation made to prevent the starting of a rival manufacture at Macao or Hong Kong. The factories of Manila and Cavite are immense establishments. Every visitor to the former city must have been struck by the crowds of "hands"—chiefly Tagal women and girls—which steam out of their gates at the close of the working hours. Their interest in the proposed change must be considerable. —*Fall Mail Budget.*

How the revised version of the New Testament is to be authorized, if at all, and whether it is lawful for clergymen to use it in churches without authorization, are the (*Law Journal*) questions upon which doubts have been expressed. It is remarkable that while the Act of Uniformity carefully provides for strict versions of the Book of Common Prayer, nothing is said of other versions of the Bible. The Table of Lessons prefixed to the Prayer-Book has the authority of an Act of Parliament; but it is only by inference from that table that the "authorized version" can be said to be unauthorized at all. The Bible, as printed, has on the title-page the statement that it is "appointed to be read in churches," but by what authority it was so appointed does not appear. It would, however, be quite inconsistent with the scheme of the Acts of Uniformity to suppose that any private judgment was intended to be allowed in reading the lessons. The Table of Lessons must be taken to refer to the translation of the Bible which was in common use at the time the table became law, and with the chapters and verses of which its references correspond. It cannot refer to a translation not then in existence; and it must refer to some definite translation, as otherwise the clergyman might read his own version of the first or second lesson. If, therefore, as would appear to be the case, the version of the Bible now in use is authorized by the Acts of Uniformity, an Act of Parliament is necessary to authorize the revised version.

"How in the world," asked a lady of a neighbour, "can I prevent my boy from stealing sugar out of the sugar-bowl?" "I know how you can stop his stealing sugar out of the sugar-bowl," was the reply. "How?" "By simple putting the sugar in the milk-pitcher."

The Fakir of Siva gave a slight-of-hand performance in Galveston. One of his feats was to make a marked dollar disappear in the sight of the crowd, which he did successfully. "That marked dollar will be found in the vest pocket of that coloured gentleman," said the fakir, pointing with his magic wand at Sam Johnson. All eyes were riveted on Sam, who advanced to the front, took some money from his vest pocket, and said: "Boss, hear your change. I have had two beers and a cigar given out dollar you told me to keep in my vest pocket till you called forth it." —*Gulf-Side News.*

Under the heading of "One Civil Service Question Settled," the American Reporter gives an account of the following amusing incident:—"Secretary Blaine is reported to have declared recently that it would be the policy of the administration not to keep anyone in the foreign service who has already been there eight years. 'Eight years' he said, 'are long enough for anyone to hold an office of honour and profit. If we keep men in office during their natural lifetimes, wherewith will we have to reward the younger generation, who fight our battles and are the life-blood of our organisation? Men work for reward, and young men are specially ambitious of recognition, and, so far as my influence can bring it about, the young live men of the party shall receive such recognition under this administration.' Curiously enough," says a correspondent, "this declaration was made in response to a delegation from North Carolina, who were insisting that William P. Mangum, Consul at Nagasaki, Japan, should be removed. Mr. Ward, who was in the room, listened to the efforts of these gentlemen, and approved Secretary Blaine's policy when the following colloquy ensued:—'I am a Civil Service reformer; but then, if you really intend to inaugurate this new policy, I would advise you to bring somebody else—Dr. D. L. M. Morgan. Why? Well, it would be—'Be what? I mean he hasn't been there a long time?' 'Yes; but you see—'I mean nothing to prevent his removal.' 'But then—' 'Well, then—' 'Why, he's dead.' 'Dead?' 'Yes; he died at Julius Caesar. He died eight or nine months ago.' The North Carolina delegation retired."

SEVERE GALE.

Yesterday afternoon the weather began to assume a threatening aspect, and up till six o'clock occasional gusts, which hewed no good, swept over the place. The receipt of a telegram from Manila had prepared the most of the inhabitants for the worst, and immediately on the typhoon gun being fired, which was about half-past six o'clock in the evening, the sampans and cargo-boats sought places of shelter, and most of the vessels in harbour, got up steam, and otherwise prepared for the expected blow, some of them moving across to the Kowloon side. By eight o'clock the harbour was clear of boats, and it was then blowing heavily from the East and North-east, from which directions it continued to blow very severely during the remainder of the night, with a heavy downpour of rain. This morning the sea was beating with great violence on the Praya Wall and in some places on the Praya the water was to the depth of six or twelve inches. The bath house was looking in a rather shaky condition this morning and fears were entertained for its safety, but up to the time of going to press it was still standing, but the matting has begun to give way, and if the storm increase it will have a bad chance. It was rumoured this morning that the pier at the East end had gone, but this turned out to be incorrect, although a good deal of loose timber was floating about. The greatest damage seems to have taken place at the P. & O. Wharf, where a number of cargo-boats have been smashed up, and where others seem to be in great danger of suffering a like fate. The Pier and Godown Co.'s Wharf, Messrs Douglas Lapraik & Co.'s Wharf, and Pedlar's Wharf, from which last, the small marshalled thereon has been almost torn, have suffered considerably. A number of Chinese shops in the low lying districts are partially under water. This with the exception of a few trees blown down, and the usual slight damage to roofs, of houses seems to have been all the mischief done.

The steamer *Deucalion* which was to sail with invalided troops for home yesterday evening, has not gone. The S.S. *Gloucester* arrived last night, but owing to want of communication, no particulars can be received from her. The Oceanic is expected hourly, and satisfaction will be felt when she does arrive, as she will most likely have met the full force of the gale. The Spanish transport *Leyte* was put out of the Cosmopolitan Dock before the storm began, and the usual slight damage to roofs, of houses seems to have been all the mischief done.

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Business has been almost entirely at a stand still to day. One correspondent took the readings of an aneroid as follow:—

9 a.m.	29.468
12 midnight....	29.67
3 a.m.	29.58
5 a.m.	29.53
7 a.m.	29.48
7.30 a.m.	29.50
9 a.m.	29.430
12.45 p.m.	29.354
1 p.m.	29.346
2.20 p.m.	29.325
2 p.m.	29.300
2.15 p.m.	29.292
2.30 p.m.	29.280
3 p.m.	29.268
3.30 p.m.	29.26
4 p.m.	29.276
4.15 p.m.	29.288
4.30 p.m.	29.288
4.45 p.m.	29.282
5 p.m.	29.300
6 p.m.	29.394

Mr Noble has kindly favoured us with the following barometrical readings:—

8 a.m.	29.467
9.30 a.m.	29.482
10 a.m.	29.472
11 a.m.	29.464
12 noon	29.430
1.30 p.m.	29.388
2.45 p.m.	29.354
3 p.m.	29.346
4.20 p.m.	29.325
5 p.m.	29.300
5.15 p.m.	29.292
5.30 p.m.	29.280
6 p.m.	29.268
6.30 p.m.	29.26
7 p.m.	29.276
7.15 p.m.	29.288
7.30 p.m.	29.282
8 p.m.	29.300

A correspondent who has closely observed the course which typhoons have usually followed, points out that the ordinary tendency has been, coming through the Bashi Channel, they pass into the Gulf of Tonquin, rather than come as far North as Hongkong. This one, however, seems to have come further north than usual.

The steamer launch which had gone out to look for a ship, which had suffered some damage outside, has not returned, but the Company expect she is at the Kowloong side.

(Herald, August 11.)

The *Manchurian Shimbum* has the following:—

We referred in an article to a project of the Kwantung Boyski Shokwai to monopolize the whole trade in the Hokkaido. A correspondence was received on the 28th inst., to the effect that some gentlemen seeing the depression of trade in the North, had subscribed a capital of yen 500,000 to establish a company called Kohoku Kwaishi, with which they propose purchasing the factories of the *Katzeishi*. They have sent in an application to the Government to that effect. Should this be true, the scheme of the formed company will be knocked on the head.

The soldiers in the Osaka garrison were attacked every year by a disease called *kabek* (dropsy), and had to be removed to the Fushimi Barracks where the illness soon left them, owing perhaps to the soil. This year many invalids were sent there. The report of the Sanitary Board of Osaka mentions that during this week ending the 22nd ult., 154 men were attacked; 23 of whom died; 13 recovered, and 110 were under medical treatment.

A telegram from Kagoshima announces that cholera has broken out there, and that out of 20 patients, 9 have died.

A banquet was given to the Netherlands Minister at Shiba on the 7th inst., four days prior to his departure for America.

Dear Admiral Nirvi invited the officers of the foreign legations to an entertainment at the East Asia Admiralty Office, on the 8th ult.

With a view of rectifying the objectionable provisions of the Regulations for avoiding collisions at sea, the commanders of the men-of-war held a deliberative meeting on the subject. A conclusion having been arrived at to amend them, the Minister of Marine referred it to the *Daijō Kwan*.

China.

POOCROW.

(Herald, Aug. 11.)

So often is it that we have to record a fire either in the City or Suburb of Foochow that it were well if we had a paragraph stereotyped entitled "Fire last week." We have again to record another "blaze" which occurred on Sunday night at about 8 o'clock in the suburb, just on the other side of the long bridge, between that structure and what is known as the "Fish Market." The flames originated in a joss-stick and candle shop in the Ch'ing Ying Chiach or Main Street "Between the Porticos." The flames spread rapidly, and, judging from the glow thrown upon the moonlit sky, one would have thought that the fire covered a greater area than it did. Thirty-four houses were burnt, most of them being laundries and silk shops; the loss is estimated at 250,000 dollars. The police are investigating the cause of the fire.

A correspondent writing from Fusian, Correa says that for the last four months there has been no active business, and on account of the dry weather which prevailed in Keishido from the beginning of summer, the farmers cannot plant the rice crop. Though such is not the case throughout the country, yet in the above province no rain fell, and famine is anticipated. Owing to this or other causes, the export of cereals is not actively carried on; but an internal renovation will take place after the return of the Corcean officials from India.

JAPAN.

YOKOHAMA.

(Gazette.)

Bluff lot No. 64, A, was sold to-day (9th) by Messrs Bourne & Co. to Mr J. B. Noordhoff-Hug for the sum of \$1,250. Bluff lot No. 65 was also offered but eventually withdrawn as the upset price of \$2,000, was not reached.

To-day (9th) a name is to be given to the newly born princess; the ceremony will take place at the imperial court, and a salute of one hundred and one guns will be fired at the Hibiya parade ground.

It is reported that at Kagoshima twenty-two persons were attacked by chukas during the five days from July 31st to August 3rd, of whom seven died, and that there is no prospect of the disease being further spread.

From the *Bukka Shimbum*:— Notwithstanding the downward tendency of silk in Yokohama, high prices prevail in the interior, thus, *Kakuda* is quoted at \$550, which will be something like \$620 on arrival *W.T.* Yokohama. Owing, however, to the low price in the market—\$600—which cannot be realized in real transactions, the decline is felt throughout the districts.

This is probably due to the silk manufacturers having failed to realize their full price for the cocoons and silk, which kept in stock in expectation of higher prices.

It is rumoured that *Osaka*, in Yokohama, has appointed the Government, in order to relieve the financial difficulties, will establish a Central Bank, and issue convertible cheques to raise the value of paper money. Of late no large sales of silver are reported in consequence of the people suspecting a movement of the Government.

But the Oriental Bank advanced specie on the paper currency in an unprecedented manner, and it is therefore considered that the above topic is not altogether groundless.

The editor of the *Choya Shimbum* referred to the matter in an article, speculating about a possible extraordinary change in commerce. The idea embodied in the article shows the belief that paper money will become *at par* with silver.

Though we (*Bukka Shimbum*) can hardly believe such a thing, yet as rumours sometimes turn out to be true, we may be allowed to expect more or less change in the monetary market, such as the establishment of a large specie bank. As silver does not fall from heaven, nor can it be picked up on the ground, the matter is of some difficulty.

THE NICKI NICKI SHIMBUM.

The prisons that were being erected along the river Ishigiri, Hokkaido, have been completed. Prisoners sentenced to over ten years imprisonment will be removed from Tokio and Miyashiro, so that no outrages will occur in the future. On the other hand, the prisoners in the former places might revolt; but the Government is prepared for this contingency, and has communicated with the Kaihinkai, that the bands for military settlers should be built near their towns. The regulations provide for fifteen criminals, but as the appearance is inadequate to suppress revolts, the above means were necessarily resorted to.

In the Bonin Islands lime trees grow in abundance, and a factory is being established to brew a liquor of the juice.

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THE NEW-SOUTH WALES ANTI-CHINESE BILL.

Sir Henry Parkes has been tardy in introducing an Anti-Chinese Bill, but the measure that he has brought before the New South Wales Legislative far exceeds in apparent stringency our law, or the bills introduced into other colonial Legislatures. Our Act limits the number of Chinese passengers to one for every ten tons of freight, and imposes a fine of £210 for every ton over. The New South Wales bill makes it one for every 100 tons, and imposes a fine of £100 for evasion. It is about half a mile long and contains a little of special interest, unless it becomes law.

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Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of *Notes & Queries* on China and Japan, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified.

The CHINA REVIEW, or Notes and Queries on the Far East, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$5.00 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected, from the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Customs and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Korea, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago, and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited will be inserted with each number. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours will be made to present a résumé in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as are also those queries which though asking for information, furnish new and unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The China Review for July and August 1875, is at hand. It says that forty-five essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a sixty-paged, bi-monthly, repository of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. Address China Review, Hongkong.—Northern Advocate (U.S.).

Tristan's Oriental Record contains the following notice of the China Review:—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot in some respects a continuation of Notes and Queries on China and Japan, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the Calcutta Review. The great degree of interest that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social development, etc., to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now unusually cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the Review by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's *She King*, by the Rev. E. J. Etel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connexion with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Besides notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a usual feature of the Review, if carried out with practicality and detail, we are glad to note that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages."

It is to be hoped that this opens for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the China Review may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at Four Dollars per annum, delivered in Hongkong, or Seven Dollars Five Cents including postage to China, and vice versa.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper issued under purely native direction. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the garrisons and securities necessary to plant it on a business and legal footing.

The projectors, having their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan, from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Siam, and other places frequented by the Chinese, consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

The field open to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-destructive in tone—is almost limitless. It is on the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest while on the other it deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English literature it contains afield, with Local, Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertisements.

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NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

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Visitors' Column.

We have instituted an experiment at our *Visitors' Column*, which we trust will prove successful, and be found useful. To it will be relegated from time to time such items of information, lists, tables, and other intelligence as is considered likely to prove valuable to persons passing through the City, and in connection with which we have opened a SELECT HOTEL AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY, applications for enrolment into which we are now ready to receive.

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Government House, North of Public Gardens.

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St. John's Cathedral (Anglican), above the Parade Ground.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Wellington Street.

Union Church, Elgin Street.

St. Peter's Seamen's Church, West Point.

Temperance Hall, specially adapted for sea-faring men, Queen's Road East.

Sailors' Home, West Point.

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Masonic Hall, Zetland Street.

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(Revised July 1st, 1881.)

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Commercial Papers signify such papers as those written by Hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copies, music, &c. The charge on them is the same as for books, but, whatever the weight of paper, it will not be charged less than 5 cents.

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Natal, the Cape, St. Helens, and Ascension, via London, Letters, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 5; Books and Patterns, 5.

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5. Lists of Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom may be consulted at Hongkong and Shanghai.

C. Names must be given in full (except when there is more than one Christian name) but the name of the Payee need not be given if the order be crossed (as cheques are crossed). It can then be paid only through a Bank, and may afterwards be specially crossed to any Bank.

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